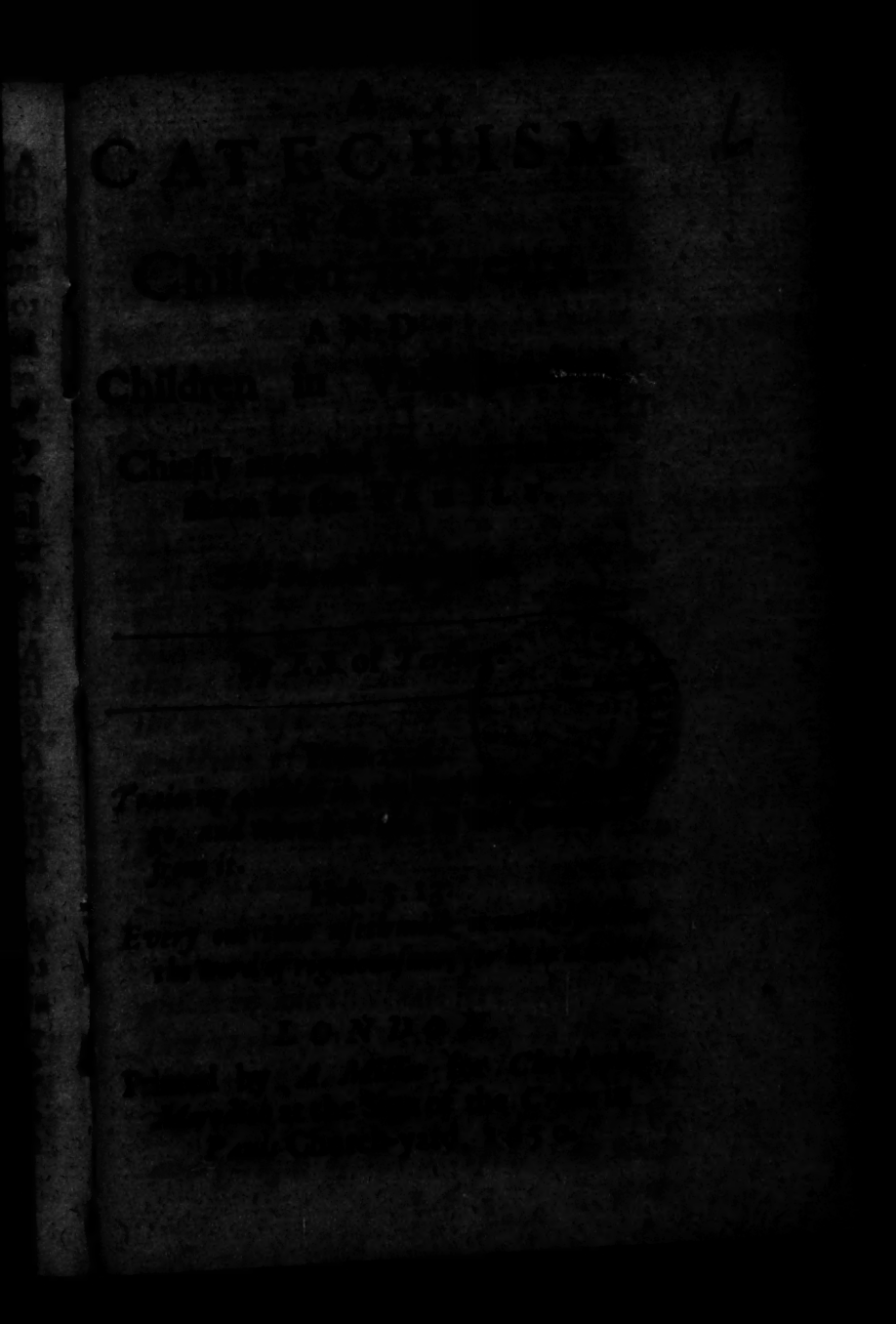

TO THE Reader and Teacher in the Family.

THis Form of Catechiſm more largely handled in a particular publick Congregation of this Kingdom, and thus contracted at the deſire of divers for the private Inſtruction of their little children, and moſt ignorant ſervants, is therefore offered to the Preſs, not to be impoſed upon any, but becauſe ſufficient written Copies cannot be procured, and of thoſe that be written few can be read, eſpecially by children, and illiterate ſervants: Now that you have it, according to this method and phraſe, as it hath been, is, and may be expounded, improve it by prayer, and peruſal of the Scriptures in the

margent, whetting them upon your children, and by more diligent attendance upon the expoſition thereof; and calling your Families to an account about their daily proficiency and growth in the knowledg of theſe and ſuch like grounds, that once at laſt we may greet all of you that be Houſholders, as ſo many Aquila's *and* Priſcilla's, *and all your Houſholds as ſo many little Churches, built upon the fundamental Doctrine of the Apoſtles and Prophets, Ieſus Chriſt himſelf being the chief corner-ſtone.*

A CATECHISM FOR CHILDREN.

Queſtion.

WHo made you?
A. God. Gen. 2. 7. Eccl. 12. 1.
Q. What is God?
A. God is an eternal Spirit, who hath his being of himſelf. Joh 4. 24. Pſal. 90 2. Exo. 3. 14.
Q. How many Gods be there?
A. No more but one. 1 Cor. 8. 6.
Q. How many Perſons are there in the God-head?
A. Three. 1 Joh. 5. 7.
Q. Which be they?
A. The Father, the Son and the holy Ghoſt. Mat. 28. 19
Q. Who were your firſt Parents?
A. Adam and Eve. Gen. 3. 20.
Q. How did God make them?
A. In his Image of wiſdom and holines. Gen. 1. 27.
Q. Who was firſt in the tranſgreſſion? Eph. 4. 24.
A. The woman Eve. Gen. 3. 1, 6
Q. What was Eves ſin?

1 Tim. 2. 14. A. She was deceived by the devil, and did eat of the forbidden fruit.

Q. *What was Adams sin?*

Gen. 3. 6. A. His eating of the forbidden fruit at the womans motion.

Q. *In what estate were you born?*

Rom. 5. 12 Rom. 7. 18 Psal. 51. 5. Gen. 6. 5. A. In the guilt of that first sin, empty of all good, full of all evil, prone to all sin, and liable to all punishment.

Eph. 2. 3. Q. *Are all alike guilty and sinfull by nature?*

Eph. 2. 3. Gen. 20. 6. A. Yes, though God restraineth sin from breaking out alike in all.

Q. *What is the punishment of sin?*

Rom. 6. 23 Rev. 20. 14, 15. A. The first and second death in hell for ever.

Q. *Are you able to save your self from sin and hell?*

Acts 4. 12 A. No, nor any man or creature for me.

Q. *How then shall you be saved?*

Acts 4. 12. A. Onely by Jesus Christ.

Q. *What is Jesus Christ?*

Joh. 1. 14, 18. 1 Tim. 3. 16. Heb. 1. 3. A. The eternal Son of God, God and man, in one Person.

Q. *What Person is he?*

A. The second Person in the Trinity.

Q. *Christ being God, how could he be made man?*

Luke 1. 35 A. He was conceived by the holy Ghost, and born of the Virgin Mary.

Q. *Which*

Q. *Which is Christs great Office?*

A. He is the onely Mediator between God and man. 1 Cor. 8.6 1 Tim. 2.5

Q. *Which are his special Offices?*

A. He is a Prophet, a Priest and a King. Acts 3.22. Heb. 6.20.

Q. *What doth Christ as a Prophet?*

A. He teacheth the whole will of God for our salvation. Mat. 21.5. Mat 17.5. Joh. 4.25.

Q. *How doth he exercise the Office of a Priest?*

A. By his perfect Satisfaction, and perpetual Intercession. Heb. 9.12. Heb. 7.25.

Q. *How doth he make Satisfaction?*

A. By his obedience and sufferings. Phil. 2.8

Q. *What did he chiefly suffer?*

A. The accursed death of the Crosse. Gal. 3.13.

Q. *How doth he make Intercession?*

A. By his prayers on earth, and appearance in heaven for us, with all his merits and loving desires. Heb. 5.7. Heb. 9.24. Heb. 12.24

Q. *How doth he execute the Office of a King?*

A. By an effectual bestowing of grace upon his chosen subjects, and destroying of his enemies. Acts 5.31. Psal. 2.9. 1 Cor. 15. 25.

Q. *How was Christ declared to be King and the Son of God?*

A. By his rising again from the dead, ascending into Heaven and sitting on Gods right hand. Psal. 2.6,7 Rom. 1.4. Eph. 4.8. &c. 1 Pet. 3.22.

Q. *How ſhall his glory more appear?*

Act.10.42. Mat.24.60 A. By his coming to judge both the quick and dead.

Q. *In the mean time, What Grace doth Chriſt beſtow upon his choſen?*

Acts 5.32 Eph. 2.8. A. He giveth his Spirit, and worketh faith.

Q. *What is Faith?*

Hab.2.4. John 1.12 1 Tim. 1. 16. A. A lively belief of the Goſpel, whereby Chriſt (offered) is received and reſted upon for ſalvation.

Q. *What Grace is obtained at the firſt with the Spirit and Faith?*

1 Cor. 1 30 Rom.8.15 A. Union with Chriſt, Juſtification, Reconciliation, Redemption, Adoption, and Sanctification.

Q. *What is Union with Chriſt?*

Eph. 5.30. Cant. 2.16 Col. 1.27. Rom. 16.7 A. That Grace whereby the perſon of Chriſt, and of a Chriſtian is ſo neerly and ſpiritually joyned together, that they are made one anothers, & one is in the other.

Q. *What is Juſtification?*

Rom. 3.24 25. with 22 Rom. 5 19. Rom. 4.23 A. Gods gracious and juſt ſentence, pardoning and accepting for righteous, every believing ſinner, by the imputation of Chriſts righteouſneſſe.

Q. *What is Reconciliation?*

Rom. 5. 1. Eph. 2. 13, 14 A. That fruit of our Juſtification, wherby of enemies to God, we are accepted as his friends, and are in tearms of peace with him.

Q. *What*

Q. What is Redemption?

A. That benefit, whereby of bond-slaves to sin and Satan, we are accepted to be the servants of God and Christ, and are set into a state of true Christian liberty. Luk. 1. 74. Gal. 5. 1.

Q. What is Adoption?

A. That free enlarged act of Gods love, whereby he accepteth us, who before were children of wrath, to be his own sons and children. 1 Joh. 3. 1. Joh. 1. 12.

Q. What is Sanctification?

A. It is a special work of Gods Spirit in us, creating, quickning and begetting a new divine nature, and mortifying the old corrupt nature. 1 Pet. 1. 2. 2 Pet. 1. 4. 2 Cor. 5. 17 Eph. 2. 1. Jam. 1. 18.

Q. Which is the first and most general act of Sanctification? Rom. 8. 13.

A. Repentance. Acts 11. 18

Q. What is Repentance?

A. The actual changing or turning of the minde, affection and conversation, from all sin to God and his service. Acts 3. 19. Job 42 6. 2 Cor. 7. 10, 11 1 Thes 1. 9

Q. What is Hope?

A. A certain and patient expectation of all good things promised and to come. Rom. 8. 24, 25.

Q. Which are the good things promised, and that we have in hopes? Tit. 3. 7.

A. Eternal life, all good things temporal, growth and comfort of grace, perseverance to death, safety at death, resurrection Rom. 8. 32 Jer. 17. 7, 8 2 Thes. 2. 16.

Heb. 6. 11 Pro. 14. 32 Acts 24. 15 Tit. 2. 13. 1 Joh. 3. 8. surrection of the body after death, and Christs second coming.

Q. *Which be the enemies that Christ doth and will destroy?*

Heb. 2. 14 Rev. 12. 9. 2 Thes. 2. 8 1 Cor. 15. 26 2 Thes. 2. 4 & 7. with Rev. 17. 9, 10, 11, 18. *A.* Sin, Satan, the wicked world, Antichrist and Death.

Q. *Who is that Antichrist?*

A. The Popes of Rome, in their whole Race, Power and Jurisdiction.

Q. *By what outward spiritual means doth Christ bestow his Grace and destroy his enemies?*

A. By his Word, Sacraments, Prayer and Discipline.

Q. *Which is the Word of God?*

2 Tim. 3. 15, 16. Joh. 5. 39. *A.* All that is contained in the Books of holy Scripture, called the Bible.

Q. *How is the Bible divided?*

2 Cor. 3. 14. *A.* Into the Books of the Old and New Testament.

Q. *Which are the Books of the Old Testament?*

John 5. 46 *A.* Genesis, Exodus, Leviticus, Numbers, Deuteronomy, Joshua, Judges, Ruth.

Q. *Which are the Books next to Ruth?*

A. 1. and 2. of Samuel, 1. and 2. of Kings, 1. and 2. of Chronicles, Ezra, Nehemiah, Esther, Job.

Q. *What is next to Job?*

A. The Psalms, Proverbs, Ecclesiastes, the

the Song of Solomon, or the Canticles.

Q. *What is next the Canticles?*

A. The Prophet Iſaiah, Jeremy, Lamentations, Ezekiel, Daniel. Luk. 24. 44

Q. *What is next to Daniel?*

A. Hoſea, Joel, Amos, Obadiah, Jonah, Micah, Nahum, Habakkuk, Zephaniah, Haggai, Zechariah, Malachi.

Q. *Which are the Books of the New Teſtament?*

A. Matthew, Mark, Luke and John, the Acts of the Apoſtles, the Epiſtle to the Romans, 1. and 2. to the Corinthians.

Q. *What is next to the Corinthians?*

A. The Epiſtle to the Galatians, Epheſians, Philippians, Coloſſians, 1. and 2. to the Theſſalonians.

Q. *What is next to the Theſſalonians?*

A. 1. and 2. Epiſtle to Timothy, Titus, Philemon, the Hebrews. 2 Pet. 3. 15

Q. *What followeth the Hebrews?*

A. The Epiſtle of James, 1. and 2. of Peter, 1. 2. and 3. of John, Jude and the Revelation.

Q. *Which are the two main parts of the Word?*

A. The Law and the Goſpel. Rom. 10. 5, 6. Gal. 3. 12.

Q. *What is the Law?*

A. That part of the Word which promiſeth life to them that perſonally and

2 Cor. 3. 7. perfectly fulfill it; but is the miniſtration of death to them that break it.

Q. How is the Law called?

A. The Covenant of works.

Q. What is the Goſpel?

Rom. 1. 16 17. Gen. 17. 7 *A.* That part of the Word which promiſeth Chriſt for righteouſneſſe and life to believers and to their children.

Q. How is the Goſpel called?

A. The Covenant of Grace.

Q. How is the Covenant of Grace adminiſtred?

Heb. 8 13. Heb. 9. 15. *A.* In the old or new manner, thence called, the Old or New Teſtament.

Q. Thus of the Word: What is a Sacrament?

Rom. 4 11 Gen. 17. 11 *A.* A viſible Sign and Seal, according to the Lords inſtitution, uſed for ſignification and aſſurance of Chriſt, and his gracious Covenant.

Q. How many Sacraments be there of the new adminiſtration?

A. Two, and no more.

Q. Which be they?

A. Baptiſm and the Lords Supper.

Q. What is Baptiſm?

Luk 3. 16. Mat. 28. 19 *A.* The firſt Sacrament of the new Teſtament, wherein water is applied in the Name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the holy Ghoſt.

Q. What

Q. *What is the outward Sign in Baptiſm?*

A. Water applied by dipping or ſprinkling. Joh. 1. 35.

Q. *Will ſprinkling ſuffice to Baptiſm, without dipping?*

A. Yes, ſeeing the Scripture phraſe and manner of ſpeech will warrant it, and the general end and uſe of water, is held out by the one action, as by the other. Luk. 3. 16. Mat. 3. 11. conſult with the Greek there, & in Mar. 7. 4. Heb. 9. 10

Q. *What is generally ſignified and ſealed by a ſprinkling Baptiſm as by a dipping?*

A. That ſpiritual waſhing and cleanſing of my ſoul from ſin, which in his Covenant God hath moſt freely promiſed. Eph. 5. 26. 1 Pet. 3. 21

Q. *What generally is meant by being baptized into the Name of God?*

A. He thereby aſſureth my entrance into his Covenant, and his making over himſelf to be mine, and me to be his. Heb. 8. 10.

Q. *What more eſpecially is meant by being baptized into the name of the Father?*

A. God the Father to be my Father, and to adopt me for his childe. 2 Co. 6. 18

Q. *What is meant by being baptized into the name of the Son?*

A. God the Son, to be my Saviour, by the merit of his blood, and by the power of his death, burial and reſurrection. Gal. 3. 27. Rom. 6. 3, 4, 5.

Q. *What*

Q. *What is meant by being baptized into the Name of the holy Ghoſt ?*

A. God the holy Ghoſt to be my Sanctifier and Comforter, and thereby to ſeal me up with his own elect unto ſalvation.

John 3. 5. Tit. 3. 5. Eph. 4. 30.

Q. *Were you ever baptized ?*

A. Yes, when I was an Infant.

Q. *Why were you baptized ſo ſoon ?*

A. Becauſe God is pleaſed to accept of children in the ſame Covenant with their Chriſtian Parents, who are to keep the Covenant by procuring this new ſeal of it, for their children, in the room of the old ſeal, Circumciſion.

Gen. 17. 7 & Acts 2. 39 with Gen. 17. 9. & Col. 2. 12.

Q. *What are you bound unto by Baptiſm, now you know thus much ?*

A. To believe in Chriſt, repent of my ſins, and give up my ſelf to his ſervice, into whoſe name I was baptized.

Acts 19. 4. 1 Cor. 1. 13, 15.

Q. *Have you any power to believe, repent or ſerve God ?*

A. No none at all, but what God hath or will give me of his free favour.

Epheſ. 2. 8. Phil. 2. 13.

Q. *What may and ought you to do, in the want of ability to any good ?*

A. I may and ought to reade and hear the Word, to get faith, and to pray for that which I believe is promiſed and ſealed.

2 Tim. 3. 15. Ro. 10. 17 Rom. 10. 13, 14.

Q. *What is Prayer ?*

A. It

A. It is that work of Gods Spirit in a sanctified heart, whereby the desires are stirred up, and effectually made known unto God beyond expression, according to Gods will. Rom. 8, 26 27. Jam. 5 16. Phil. 4. 6.

Q. What is the will of God concerning Prayer?

A. That his written Word be observed in the Rules and Paterns of Prayer.

Q. What be the rules of Prayer?

A. They respect either the object or matter, or manner of Prayer.

Q. Unto whom must you pray as the object?

A. Unto God alone. Psal. 65. 2.

Q. What is the matter of Prayer, or that which you are to pray for?

A. The illustration of Gods glory and the means of it, what agreeth with Gods Promises, Commands and Providences, and the removal of what is contrary to all these. Ps. 67. 1. 3. Io 4 to Col. 4. 3. Ezek 36. 37. Mat. 7. 7. Zech. 10. 1. Iam. 5. 15. 16. Mat. 20. 21.

Q. After what manner must you pray?

A. With preparation, in few words, in Faith, and in the name of Christ, holily and in love, humbly and fervently, to others understanding, with constancy and thanksgiving. Eccles. 5. 2. Iam. 1. 6. Iohn 16. 23. 1 Tim. 2. 2. Ps. 34. 6. Iam. 5. 16. 1 Cor. 14 15. Col. 4. 2.

Q. Which is the chief Patern of Prayer for us to follow?

A. That

Mat 6.9. Luke 11.2. *A.* That which is called the Lords Prayer.

Q. Tell me the words of the Lords Prayer?

A. Our Father which art in heaven, Hallowed be thy name, &c.

Q. What is the meaning of this Prayer?

A. Even that we pray according to the Rules before given, all which this Patern holds out unto us.

Q. What meaneth the word Amen, at the end of Prayer?

As ſometimein the beginning Jer. 28.6. *A.* Earneſt deſire that it may be ſo, and ſtedfaſt faith that it ſhall be ſo, as we have prayed.

Q. How ſhall you further underſtand both what and how to pray?

Joh. 5,39. Mat. 15.10 Luk. 11.13 *A.* I muſt read and hear the right and clear Expoſitions of this Prayer, and depend upon the teaching and aſſiſtance of the Spirit of Prayer.

Q. You have told me of three great means of Grace, the Ward, Sacraments and Prayer, which is the fourth?

A. Diſcipline.

Q. What is Diſcipline?

Pro. 22.6. Col. 2.5. 1 Cor. 5.5 *A.* The right way of Government in Families, Schools and Churches.

Q. How if you be not obedient to good Government?

A. There

A. There is the Rod of Correction to drive away Folly. Pro.22.15. 1 Cor. 4. 21.

Q. *Have all true grace given them who live under the means of Grace?*

A. No, God is moſt free to give it where and to whom he pleaſeth. Matth. 11. 25,26. Phil.2.13.

Q. *But God giving you the power of his Grace, what doth he binde you unto?*

A. Unto ſingular and eternall Thankfulneſſe. Matth.5. 47,48. Revel.5. 12,13.

Q. *Which is the moſt ſingular Thankfulneſſe?*

A. Obedience to the Rule of his own Commandments. Jer. 7.21, 22,23.

Q. *Are Gods Commandments a binding Rule, to a renewed gracious Chriſtian?*

A. Yes, or *Paul* had never ſaid in the name of all renewed Chriſtians, with my minde I ſerve the Law of God. Rom. 7. 25.

Q. *How many be the Commandments?*

A. Ten. Deut.4.13.

Q. *Which is the firſt of the Ten.*

A. Thou ſhalt have no other Gods before me. Exod.20 3

Q. *What is the meaning of this firſt Commandment?*

A. That I doe know, chooſe and affect, glorifie and worſhip the one onely God, for my God, without any equall or partner. 1 Chro.28.9. Ioſh.24 15. Pſ. 22.27,28. Matth. 4 10.

Q. *Which is the second Commandment?*

Exod. 20. 4. *A.* Thou shalt not make unto thee any graven Image, *&c.*

Q. *What is the scope of this second Commandment?*

Deu. 4. 15, 16, &c. Deut. 12. 30. *A.* That I neither worship God after my own, nor others will and fancy, but keep close to his pure appointed worship.

Exod. 23. 13. Exo. 20. 7. Q. *Which is the third Commandment?*

A. Thou shalt not take the name of the Lord thy God in vain, *&c.*

Q. *What meaneth the taking of Gods Name in vain here forbidden?*

Jer. 23. 25. Exod 5. 2. Ps. 78. 19. Levit 24. 11. *A.* The light or rash use of his Word, Worship, Works, Attributes or Titles, as to say, Lord, or God, lightly or wantonly.

Q. *Which is the fourth Commandment?*

Mar. 12. 36. Exod. 20. 8. *A.* Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy, *&c.*

Q. *Which is our Christian Sabbath day?*

1 Cor. 16. 1, 2. Rev. 1. 10. *A.* The first day of the week, called the Lords Day.

Q. *How must you keep it holy?*

Act. 20. 7. Isa. 56. 2. 58. 13. *A.* In the holy use of all Gods holy Ordinances, abstaining from common thoughts, words and works, and vain sports.

Q. *Which is the fifth Commandment?*

Exod. 20. 12. *A.* Honour thy Father and thy Mother, *&c.*

Q. *Who*

Q. *Who are meant by Father and Mother?*

A. My natural Parents, my Teachers and Governours, and all that are above me in Age, Grace and Gifts. Eph. 6. 1. 2 Kin. 2 12. Job 29. 16 Pro. 16 31.

Q. *What encouragement have you to keep this fifth Commandement?*

A. It is the first Commandment that hath a special Promise added to the keeping of it. Ephes. 6. 2

Q. *What is that Promise?*

A. That it may be well with me, and that I may live long on the Earth. Ephes. 6. 3.

Q. *Which is the sixth Commandment?*

A. Thou shalt do no Murder. Exo. 20. 13

Q. *What is forbidden here under the name of Murder?*

A. All rash angry thoughts, gestures, words, or deeds, contrary to meekness and mercy. Mat. 5. 22. 1 Joh 3. 15 Psal. 37. 12 Lev. 24. 19 1 Pet. 3. 8, 9 Luk. 6. 36.

Q. *Which is the seventh Commmandment?*

A. Thou shalt not commit Adultery. Exo. 20. 14

Q. *What is forbidden under the name of Adultery?*

A. All filthy lusts, and unclean words, actions and behaviour, contrary to chastity. Mat. 5. 27. Colos. 3. 8. 1 Cor. 6. 9. Rom. 13. 13

Q. *Which is the eighth Commandment?* 1 Th. 4. 4, 5

A. Thou shalt not steal. Exo. 20. 15

Q. What is the meaning of this eighth Commandment?

1 Thc.4.8. Lev.19.13. Luk.3.14. Prov.16.8 Rom.13.7 *A.* That neither by fraud nor force I take the leaſt part of anothers goods from him, againſt his conſent, and contrary to juſtice.

Exo.20.16 *Q. Which is the ninth Commandment?*

A. Thou ſhalt not bear falſe witneſſe againſt thy neighbour.

Q. What is forbidden in this ninth Commandment?

1 Tim.6 4 Jam.4 11. Eph. 4.25. Prov.22.1. *A.* All miſ-judging thoughts, the ſpeaking of lies and ſlanders contrary to truth and a good name.

Q. Which is the tenth Commandment?

Exo.20.17 *A.* Thou ſhalt not covet, *&c.*

Q. What doth that forbid?

Rom.7.7. Prov.24.9 Zech.8 17 Phil 4.11. 2 Sam. 19. 30. *A.* The leaſt luſting of the heart, contrary to true contentment with my own and rejoycing in anothers good.

Q. How are theſe ten ſummed up by our Saviour?

Mat.22 40 *A.* Unto two great Commandments.

Q. Which is the firſt of the two?

Lu.10.27. *A.* Thou ſhalt love the Lord thy God, with all thy heart, and with all thy ſoul, and with all thy ſtrength, and with all thy minde.

Q. Which is the ſecond like to this?

Mat.22.39. *A.* Thou ſhalt love thy neighbour as thy ſelf.

Q. Who

Q. *Who is meant by thy Neighbour?*

A. Every man without exception, although he be a ſtranger or an enemy. Lu. 10. 29. with v. 30 37.

Q. *How ſhall you further underſtand the meaning and extent of all Gods Commandments?* Mat. 5. 43, 44. Neh. 8. 8.

A. By reading the Scriptures, and hearing the Commandments opened, and by the teaching of Gods Spirit, who hath promiſed to write them in my heart. Mar. 12. 32 Mat. 5. 19. Pſ. 119. 18 v 33, 34. Heb. 8. 10.

Q. *Can any man attain to perfection in all degrees of obedience?*

A. No, not in this life, that perfection is reſerved for heaven. Eccl. 7. 20. Eph. 4. 13.

Q. *How then is Love ſaid to be the fulfilling of the Law?*

A. As in the Covenant of Grace, God accepteth of ſincere affection, and as love is a requiſite root, end and manner of all obedience. 2 Cor. 8. 12 1 Cor. 13. 1, &c.

Q. *Can any man merit of God by his beſt obedience?*

A. No, not at all, yet God will mercifully and plentifully reward his ſervants ſincere obedience. Luk. 17. 12 Heb. 11. 6. 2 Joh. v. 8

Q. *When will God give a full reward unto his ſervants?*

A. At the Reſurrection of the Juſt, and at the general Day of Judgement. Luk. 14. 14, 4.

Q. *Shall all that have died riſe again?* 2 Tim. 1. 18.

A. Yes,

Joh. 5. 29. Ro. 14. 10 *A.* Yes, and come to Judgement.

Q. *What ſhall be the eternal ſtate of every one after Judgement?*

1 Cor. 15. 28. Pſ. 16. 11. 1 Pet. 1. 4. Mat. 25. 46 Mar. 9. 47, 48. *A.* The godly ſhall enjoy and praiſe God, in fulneſs of joy for ever in heaven and the wicked ſhall ſuffer their deſerved puniſhment, with fulneſſe of ſorrow for ever in hell.

Now to ſum up all, and to make way in your minds and memories, for the underſtanding and retaining of the method, and matter in this Catechiſm, as it is, or as it may be enlarged, your children and ſervants too may be examined and give account; as followeth.

Q. *Unto what general heads may all theſe grounds of Catechiſm be referred?*

A. Unto three, The knowledge of God, of our ſelves, and of Chriſt, the Mediator between God and us.

Q. *What are we to know and believe concerning God?*

A. Firſt, That there is a God.

Secondly, That he is ſuch a God, as he doth make known himſelf to be.

Q. *What are we to know concerning our ſelves?*

A. 1. That we were all in Adam created in a very royal and bleſſed eſtate, even in the image of God. 2. That

2. That we are all by Adams ſin, and the fruits thereof fallen into a condition very ſinfull and vile, curſed and damnable.

Q. *What are we to know and believe concerning Chriſt and our ſalvation by him?*

A. 1. That Jeſus Chriſt the Son of God, and the Son of the Virgin is the Meſſias and onely Saviour.

2. In our nature Chriſt hath perfectly merited mans ſalvation.

3. Chriſt offering this ſalvation to all Nations, doth effectually apply it to all his choſen people.

4. By this free, rich and effectual grace, as he enableth ſo he bindeth his choſen to ſingular and eternal thankfulneſſe.

FINIS.